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Acts, Resolutions, &c of Session 1857-8.—

An Act

Granting unto Brigham Young Senr. and others Divenpah Valley for a Herd ground and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That all that portion of the country in Tooele County, known as Divenpah Valley, and its waters, be, and the same is hereby granted unto Brigham Young Senr., and such others as he may associate with him, for herding and farming purposes during the pleasure of the Legislative Assembly.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council

Approved January 8th 1858
Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An Act

granting unto Orson Pratt Senr, Egra T. Benson, John Rowberry Thomas Atkin, and Hezekiah Mitchel a Herd-ground in Tooele County.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that all that portion of land, lying in Tooele county, bounded as follows:- Commencing at the north-west corner of E. T. Benson & Co's survey; thence south, one thousand and ninety-six rods; thence west seven hundred and sixty-two rods; thence south four hundred and twenty-seven rods; thence north thirteen hundred and ninety five rods, to the shore of the Great Salt Lake; thence easterly along the shore of said Lake to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby granted unto Orson Pratt Senr, E.T. Benson, John Rowberry, Thos. Atkin and Hezekiah Mitchel, to control the same for the benifit of the citizens of Tooele City, E. T. City, and Richville, for herding and grazing purposes, during the pleasure of the Legislative Assembly.

Heber C. Kimball
President of Council.

Approved Jany 8th 1858

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Reps.

Brigham Young
Governor.

An Act

To Amend "an act granting unto Seth M. Blain, John Brown, Preston Thomas and Alonzo L. Blain, a Herd Ground in Rush Valley" Approved Jan 14th 1857.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the act, entitled an act granting unto Seth M. Blain, John Brown, Preston Thomas and Alonzo L. Blain a herd ground in Rush Valley, is hereby amended by inserting the names of John Taylor, Thomas Box, Benjamin L. Clapp, Homer Duncan, William Moody and John Mc. Moody after the name of Alonzo L. Blain in the first and second sections of said act; and that said grant is hereby enlarged so as to include all that part of Rush Valley lying south of a grant in said valley, to Brigham Young, Wilford Woodruff and others.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council.

Approved January 14th 1858

Brigham Young.
Governor of Utah Territory

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An Act

Granting unto Lorenzo Snow, Jonathan C. Wright and Samuel Smith Box Elder Valley in Box Elder County, for a Herd ground and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that all that portion of Box Elder County, known as Box Elder Valley, bounded as follows:- commencing at the head of Box Elder Canyon, running South about four miles to the summit of the three mile creek mountain; thence east about four miles to a line in range with the head of the Canyon known as Devils-gate Canyon; thence north on the summit of the first mountain east of the head of Box Elder Canyon, to the dividing ridge between Cache and Box Elder valleys; thence west to the summit of the mountain dividing Box Elder valley from the settlements in Box Elder County; thence southerly to the place of beginning; is hereby granted unto Lorenzo Snow, Jonathan C. Wright and Samuel Smith, to control the same, for the benefit of the citizens of Box Elder county, during the pleasure

of the Legislative assembly, for herding and ~~other~~ purposes, provided the citizens shall not be deprived from getting timber, wood and poles, or from grazing their teams while so engaged.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council

Approved January 18th 1858

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

An Act
concerning appointees to office

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That in accordance with section eleven of "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah", all civil officers appointed for Utah Territory by the President and Senate of the United States shall, before they act as such, respectively, and within this Territory, take an oath or affirmation, before some Judge of Probate of this Territory, who may at the time be duly commissioned or qualified, to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the then acting Secretary of this Territory, to be by him recorded and filed among the executive proceedings.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council

Approved January 21st 1858

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

Resolution

Concerning services ordered by Courts

Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah; - That no person shall be compelled to render service by order of any Court, unless full payment is previously tendered at a reasonable rate of compensation, for the service ordered or required.

Heber C Kimball
President of the Council.

Approved January 21st 1858

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives

An Act

to amend an Ordinance regulating the manufacturing and vending ardent spirits

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah;- That "An Ordinance regulating the manufacturing and vending ardent spirits", Approved Feb. 12. 1857 is hereby amended by inserting the words Trustee in Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in place of the word Governor, in the second line of the second section of said ordinance.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council.

Approved January 21st 1858

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives

An Act

Authorizing Notaries Public to administer oaths in certain cases

Sec. 1st Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That, Notaries Public are hereby authorized to administer oaths, or affirmations in cases of Affidavits, Certificates, depositions and all common business trans-actions. And the attestations of any Notary Public, authenticated under his hand and official seal; shall be proper evidence according to law.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council.

Approved January 21st 1858

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Brigham Young.
Governor of Utah Territory.

An Act

Repealing the Territorial Tax

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:- That so much of "an act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes" Approved Jan. 7, 1854 as relates to Territorial taxes, is hereby repealed.

Provided, That this repealing act does not affect the Territorial taxes now due, and that the present Assessors and Collectors shall proceed in the collection thereof in the manner prescribed in the above quoted act; and that the revenue thus arising shall be applied to liquidating Auditors Warrants and paying Territorial appropriations already made; and that the residue is hereby appropriated to the Nauvoo Legion, to be drawn from the Territorial treasury and disbursed by the Quarter Master General of said Legion: And further provided, That the officers at present entrusted with the collection and disbursement of Territorial taxes, shall be allowed their present rates of salary for the period requisite to enable them to diligently fulfil the duties herein required.

Heber C. Kimball.
President of the Council

Approved January 21st 1858
Brigham Young.
Governor of Utah Territory.

John Taylor.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An Act

to establish the boundary line between Payson and Spanish Fork Cities.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the boundary line between the Incorporation of Payson and Spanish Fork Cities, shall be as follows, to wit:—

Commencing at the mouth of Water Canyon; thence in a line one half a mile East of the North-east corner of Pond Town field; thence on a line, to a point near the centre of the Sloughs which form Duck Creek; thence down said Sloughs and Creek to Payson present Incorporation line; thence on said line to Utah Lake.

Section 2nd — The County Surveyor of Utah County shall establish the line, and mark the boundary of the above described boundary line; and the boundary thus established by the County Surveyor shall be the true and lawful boundary between said Incorporations.

Section 3rd All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council

Approved January 21st 1858

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

1

Resolution

In relation to the publication and distribution of the Acts, Resolutions and Memorials of the present Session.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That there be published, as soon as practicable, the usual number of the Acts, Resolutions and Memorials of the present Session, for the use of the Governor and members thereof, and also for the use of the Territorial officers, and for the people; to be distributed in the same ratio as those of the previous session.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council

Approved January 22. 1858

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Brigham Young.
Governor of Utah Territory.

General Appropriation Bill

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative assemble of the Territory of Utah, - that there be appropriated out of the sum appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, the following amounts, to wit: -

For mileage of the Legislative Members, Six hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents.

For per diem of the Legislative Members. Four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For per diem of Officers of the Legislative Assembly, One thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For services of the Librarian the current year, Four hundred dollars.

For John B. Kelley's bill for binding the books of the Territorial Library, Two hundred dollars.

For Hosea Stout, for fifty eight days services as Code Commissioner One hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For James A. Cummings for eleven days services as Code Commissioner, Thirty three dollars.

For S. W. Richards for thirty five days services as Code Commissioner, One hundred and five dollars.

For John T. Caine, for eighty-three days services as Clerk to the Code Commissioners, Two hundred and forty nine dollars.

For W. H. Hooper for Stationery furnished Code Commissioners, Seventeen dollars and seventy five cents.

For incidental expenses, Eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Heber C. Kimball
President of the Council

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 22. 1858

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory

An Act

disorganizing and attaching Green River County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That Green River County is hereby disorganized and attached to Great Salt Lake County for election, revenue and judicial purposes, and that the representative apportioned to Green River County is hereby apportioned to Great Salt Lake County: Provided, That this apportionment does not take effect until after the present Session of the Legislative Assembly.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, Dec. 22nd 1857
Brigham Young.
Governor

Heber C Kimball
President of the Council.

John Taylor.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Resolution

changing the Seat of Government.

Be it resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah That the Seat of Government of Utah Territory is hereby removed from Great Salt Lake City to Iron County, and that the Legislative Assembly hold its next Annual Session in the Tabernacle in Parowan, or such other suitable place as may be provided for that purpose, under the direction of the Legislative Council.

Heber C. Kimball.
President of Council.

Approved January 22. 1858.

Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Territory.

John Taylor
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Resolutions,

expressive of the sense of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, relative to the message & official course of His Excellency Governor Brigham Young

Resolved, That we unanimously, and most cordially, for ourselves and in behalf of the well known feelings of our Constituents, concur in the sentiments and doctrine advanced in the Message delivered by His Excellency Governor Young to the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, convened in the "Representatives' Hall in G. S. L. City, Dec.r 15th 1857.

Resolved, That the entire policy and all the acts of His Excellency Governor Young have been able, just and humane—conducive to and protective of the development of the best interests and welfare both of this Territory and of the General Government, so far as that policy and those acts could accomplish so desirable a result.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves, our means and influence in readiness to sustain His Excellency Governor Young in every act he may perform or dictate, in accordance with the Constitution and Constitutional laws of the United States and the laws of Utah, for the protection of the lives, peace and prosperity of the people of this Territory.—

Resolved, That neither the present nor any other Administration of the General Government shall enforce profane, drunken and otherwise corrupt Officials upon us at the point of the bayonet, and that the attempt so to do, by the present incumbent of the Executive Chair of our nation, has incurred that contempt and determined opposition of all good men, which such an act of usurped authority and oppression so richly deserves.—

Resolved, That, while we deprecate the bitter hostility manifested towards a most loyal and innocent people by the present Administration of the General Government, we will continue to resist any attempt on the part of the Administration to bring us into a state of vassalage by appointing, contrary to the Constitution, Officers whom the people have neither vote nor voice in electing; nor shall any persons appointed to Office for Utah by the present Administration either qualify for or assume and discharge, within the limits of this Territory, the functions of the Offices to which they have been appointed, so long as our Territory is menaced by an invading army (for such an army cannot have been sent to protect either the citizens or the passing emigration, but is manifestly sent to aid in trampling upon American liberty) nor so long as such appointees

are so pusillanimous as to require a numerous armed force to attend their beck to enable them to carry out the traitorous designs concocted for depriving American Citizens of their indefeasible and vested rights

Resolved, That we will at least have our Constitutional rights to a voice in the selection of our Territorial Officers, and in the enactment of local laws for our Government

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the Members of the two Houses and be printed in the Deseret News.—

Unanimously adopted and signed, Dec. 21st, 1857.

Councillors.

Heber C. Kimball, President.

Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, F. D. Richards,
Wilford Woodruff, Joseph Holbrook, Lorenzo Snow,
Lorin Farr, Benjamin F. Johnson, Leonard E. Harrington,
Warren S. Snow, Lewis Brunson, Geo: A. Smith.

Representatives.

John Taylor, Speaker.

W. W. Phelps, A P Rockwood, J. C. Little,
Daniel Spencer, Alexander Mc Rae, Orson Hyde,
J. W. Cummings, Hosea Stout, Joseph A. Young,
H. B. Clawson, John Roueberry, John D. Parker,
Reddick N. Allred, Chauncy W. West, Jonathan C. Wright,
Aaron Johnson, James C. Snow, Preston Thomas,
Jacob G. Bigler, George Peacock, P. T. Farnsworth,
Isaac C. Haight, John D. Lee, Isaac Bullock.

In compliance with their unanimous and cordial desire, and as nearly every man, woman and child throughout this Territory would gladly do, the Officers of both Houses of the Assembly subscribed their names to the foregoing Resolutions, as follows:

Officers of the Council.

Geo Watkins, Secretary. John T. Caine, Assistant Secretary.
Geo D. Grant, Sergeant-at-arms, Samuel L Sprague, Messenger
John Sharp Foreman. Cyrus H. Wheelock, Chaplain.

Officers of the House

James Ferguson, Chief Clerk Patrick Lynch, Assistant Clerk.
Wm H. Kimball, Sergeant-at-arms. Brigham Young Jr. Messenger.
Wm Derr, Foreman. Lyle Hawn, Chaplain.

Memorial

From the Members and Officers of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to the President and Congress of the United States.

Gentlemen:—

Your Memorialists beg leave to represent—That, at the last Session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, Resolutions and a Memorial to the President of the United States were adopted and presented to him, which partially set forth our grievances and made known to the Government at Washington our desires and wishes in regard to the appointment of the Federal Officers for Utah. We have received no response to those documents, unless it is to be understood that the appointment of a full set of Officers for this Territory, backed by an army to enforce them upon us—as reported by common rumor to have been ordered and fitted out and sent to this Territory by the President—is to be deemed an answer. Certain it is that such an army as now invading our Territory, claiming to have been sent by the authority of the President of the United States.

We now forward to you respectfully, to wit:—the President and each House of Congress, a printed Copy of those Resolutions and Memorial, and if it is true that the army now menacing this Territory is at the instance of the President and by the authority of the Government, we request to be informed of the fact, and why it is so, for what reasons our Resolutions and Memorial are treated with silent contempt, and a hostile course pursued towards an inoffending people; why it is that our Eastern Mails have been stopped and the communication between this Territory and the General Government cut off.—

If Officers had been appointed and sent in accordance with the voice of the people, as ever should be the only course in a Republican Government, there would have been no need of an army's being sent here. Were the Resolutions and Memorial disrespectful or defiant? Read them again and see. There is not a word or sentiment in them that can fairly be construed to throw obstacles of any kind in the way of good men that might be appointed to rule over us; they simply express a fixed determination not to submit to the misrule of corrupt demagogues who are a disgrace to the Government and who, as subsequent events have proved, expended their time in endeavoring to create a disturbance between us and the General Government.

Cannot American Citizens, upon American soil, be heard in their

own defence? Can they not petition the Parent Government without incurring its hot displeasure? Are we to be sacrificed, because lying Officials and anonymous letter writers wish it so?— and does the Government rely upon their false statements to base its action, and such action, to send an army compromising the constitutional rights— the liberties— of freemen? Are the horrid scenes of Missouri and Illinois to be re-enacted by the General Government?— Are we to be robbed and plundered— our best men slain— and the residue again driven from their homes by merciless and infuriate soldiery under authority usurped by the General Government.

Do you not know Gentlemen, that when Government ceases to perform its legitimate functions to the people, and to protect them in their inalienable rights, among which, as our fathers declared, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and seeks to oppress and destroy, it becomes an object of dread— of terror— a foul disgrace to its name, and cannot expect the support, respect and esteem which should be its pride and are its duty to inspire!

We appeal to you as American Citizens who have been wronged, insulted, abused and persecuted, driven before our relentless foes from city to city— from State to State— until we were finally expelled from the confines of civilization!! to seek a shelter in a barren, inhospitable clime, amid the wild savage tribes of the desert plain. We claim to be a portion of the people, and as such have rights which must be respected, and which we have a right to demand. We claim that in a Republican form of Government, such as our fathers established, and such as ours still professes to be, the Officers are and should be the Servants of the people— not their masters, dictators or tyrants.

To the numerous charges of our enemies we plead not guilty, and challenge the world, before any just tribunal, to the proof.

Are we mistaken in our views in regard to the policy and intention of Government?— We hope that you will prove to us that we are. We ask you to reconsider the course that has been taken, to evince, by some act of returning justice, that you respect our Constitutional rights, and see whether it will not lighten the burden of oppression which you have inflicted. And that the people may have just cause to rejoice in and applaud— not condemn— your acts, withdraw your troops, and give us a voice in the selection of our Officers, thus proving to us your willingness to extend peace rather than war.

True, this Territory is a part of the public domain of the

United States, but how was it acquired? Did not the people of Utah furnish, at the call of the Government, an altogether unprecedented quota of troops to aid in the war then raging with Mexico, and that too under the most adverse circumstances? And did not the people settle this Territory, while it was still under the dominion of Mexico? And did not the Government discharge the 'Mormon' Battalion in an enemy's country after a most toilsome march of over two thousand miles, without furnishing them the means to return? Your present acts would deprive of life and liberty those very men who so gallantly perilled their lives for the common good.—

We do not charge the acts of his predecessors upon the present incumbent, but now restore unto us our rights in Missouri and other States, of which we were inhumanly robbed; reinstate and guarantee unto us the peaceful possession of lands for which you have taken and yet retain our money; bring to justice the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, who were assassinated while in the custody of the law— under the pledged faith of a Sovereign State, punish the assassins of Parley P. Pratt, who slew them unresisting victim beneath the portals of the Court which had pronounced him guiltless; restore unto us our political, religious and inalienable rights, that we may have reason to believe that you are our friends and not our enemies; execute justice and judgment upon the guilty, and spare the innocent; let truth, honesty, industry, love of right and liberty stand unmolested and protected by your acts, as they are by the very genius of our loved institutions. Do that and you will do more towards rescuing our beloved country from its foul pollution and its fearful doom, than can be accomplished by endeavoring to destroy a people who, under the broad folds of the Constitution, deem it no sin to unite in worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Pay us a few hundred thousand dollars, which the Government honestly owes us for suppressing Indian hostilities and maintaining peaceful relations with the native Tribes, instead of expending millions to deprive a portion of our citizens of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness'. Try on the plaster of friendly intercourse and honorable dealing, instead of foul aggression and war. Treat us as friends— as citizens entitled to and possessing equal rights with our fellows— and not as 'alien enemies', lest you make us such.

You have never cherished nor fostered this as you have other Territories, though having more claim to your generosity, forbearance and protection. In 1856 we adopted a Republican Constitution and form of Government and forwarded those documents, a census report and a Petition to be

admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign and indepeindent State, but an unhallowed prejudice was so strong against us that our Delegates found no Member of Congress willing to present and advocate our Petition. Why not grant us admission, and thereby at the same time act justly and peacefully and wisely dispose of a vexed question?—

You have appointed, the Newspapers state; a full set of Officials for Utah from among entire strangers, and to do so were obliged to hawk about the offices from State to State, every honorable and principled man indignantly declining your appointments, until at length you succeeded in finding the requisite number from among the reckless, the drunken, the unprincipled, the dissolute, the homeless and penniless, who alone feel the need of the backing afforded by bayonets, and for this reason had far better remain where society is more congenial to their depraved and corrupt tastes. No doubt such is the character of the present Appointees, for what other class would accept offices among a people where they well knew they were not wanted and hence had no right officially to be? All we have further to say of them is, they had better tarry with their friends, if they really have any.

We claim that we should have the privileges as we have the Constitutional right, to choose our own rulers, and make our own laws, without let or hindrance. Examine our reports, our laws, our acts; they have ever been before the public — they speak for themselves.

All we want is the truth and fair play. The Administration have been imposed upon by false and designing men; their acts have been precipitate and hasty, perhaps. through lack of due consideration. Please to let us know what you want of us, before you prepare your leaders to hang, or apply the knife to cut out the loathsome, disgusting ulcer? Do you wish us to deny our God and renounce our religion! That we shall not do.

We are at the defiance of earth and hell to prove that we have done aught to offend the Good.

You have not extended to Utah so much as the customary usage of investigation, which would have placed in your possession the facts in the case. Do you wish us to permit a hireling soldiery to come into our Settlements? If so, for what object? Is it to protect the citizens in their rights? That is needless, because those rights have never been in the least infringed upon in Utah, and we are far better prepared to protect ourselves than when we first settled in this Territory, while our young and

healthy men were in the United States Army in Mexico. United States troops, acting in their legitimate capacity are only sent to protect the citizens or suppress insurrection, never, in any case, to make war upon the people.

We feel as competent to protect ourselves, as we have hitherto, and there is no insurrection to quell. That 'white heap' within our borders contains something besides meal; there are the deadly fangs to hold the innocent prisoners still, while assassins kill them. We shall not again hold still, while fetters are being forged to bind us. We have no confidence to believe the present a harmless demonstration intended for our good. The troops, which claim to have been sent by the Government, have openly said, from the time they left the Missouri River, and even before, that they were coming to destroy the leaders of our people, and that that was their object. That has been their constant speech by day, and the burden of their songs by night. They have threatened to take our lives and to sport at pleasure with our wives and daughters. That is their openly avowed object, but woe to all who undertake to accomplish it. We trust, therefore, that you will excuse us if we do not entertain a very exalted idea of your humane intentions in sending armies hither.

Give us our Constitutional rights: they are all we ask, and them we have a right to expect. For them we contend, and feel alone justified in so doing.

We are aware that we have many enemies, and that they make a strong party against us. From them we expect no mercy. A large portion of them know that if justice had its due, they would either be pulling hemp by the neck, or learning a trade in the confines of a prison. They roam at large in your community, are boon companions in your halls of learning and of pleasure, adorn your circles of fashion and participate in your festivities, but there is a chord of right — of honesty — of integrity to the institutions of our country, — of a love of freedom and respect for the rights of the weak and comparatively defenceless — that will yet thrill with emotion, vibrate through the honest heart and respond to the cry of corruption, tyranny and oppression exercised upon an innocent people. To that we appeal, and trust that a stern sense of justice yet remaining among the worthy sons of patriotic sires will stay the suicidal hand of crouching sycophants and corrupt rulers, and that American liberty may not be immolated upon her own altars, nor strangled in the halls of her own citadel, by

those whose sworn duty it is to be her protectors.

Withdraw your Troops, give us our Constitutional Rights, and we are at home.

Great Salt Lake City,
Utah Territory,
January 6th 1858.

Councillors.

Heber C. Kimball, President.

Daniel H. Wells,	Albert Carrington,	F. D. Richards,
Wilford Woodruff,	Joseph Holbrook,	Lorenzo Snow,
Lorin Farr,	Benjamin F. Johnson,	Leonard E. Harrington,
Warren S. Snow,	Lewis Brunson,	Geo. A. Smith.

Representatives.

John Taylor, Speaker.

W. W. Phelps,	A. P. Rockwood,	J. C Little,
Daniel Spencer,	Alexander Mc. Rae,	Orson Hyde,
J. M. Cummings,	Hosea Stout,	Joseph A. Young,
H. B. Clawson,	John Rowberry,	John D. Parker,
Reddick N. Allred,	Chauncy W. West,	Jonathan C. Wright,
Aaron Johnson,	James C. Snow,	Preston Thomas,
Jacob G. Bigler,	George Peacock,	P. T. Farnsworth,
Isaac C. Haight,	John D Lee,	Isaac Bullock.

Officers of the Council.

Leo Hawkins, Secretary.
John T. Caine, Assistant Secretary,
Geo. D. Grant, Sergeant-at-arms.
Samuel L. Sprague, Messenger.
John Sharp, Foreman.
Cyrus H. Wheelock, Chaplain.

Officers of the House.

James Ferguson, Chief Clerk.
Patrick Lynch, Assistant Clerk.
Wm H. Kimball, Sergeant-at-arms.
Brigham Young, Jr., Messenger.
Wm Derr, Foreman.
Jesse Haven, Chaplain.

Wm H. Hooper, Sec. pro. tem., appointed by the Governor.